FURNITURE,
Book Cases,
Knockdown.

312/108

A.D. 1910. Feb. 10. No. 3269.

MOORE'S Complete Specification.

3269/1910

(1 SHEET)

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

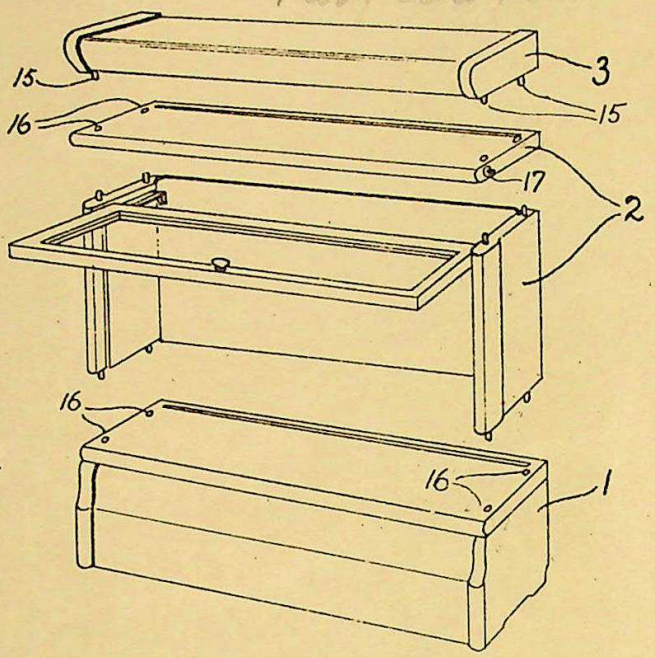

Fig. 1.

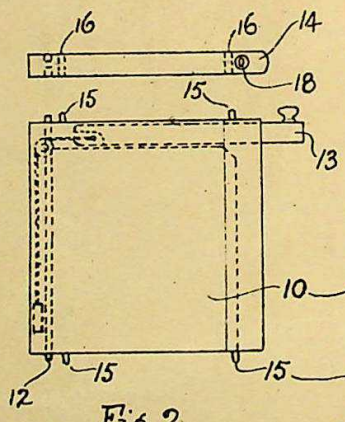

Fig. 2.

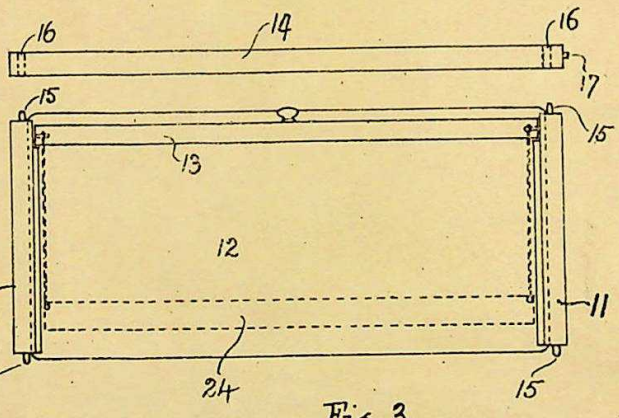

Fig. 3.

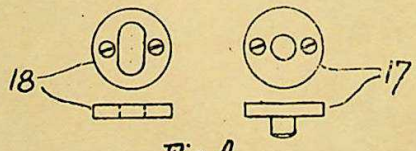

Fig. 4.

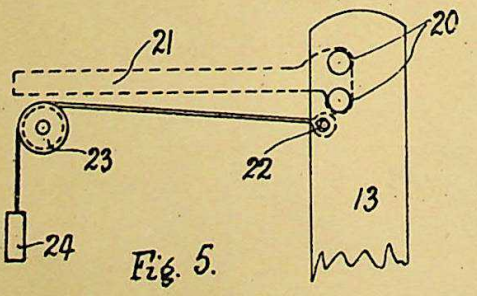

Fig. 5.

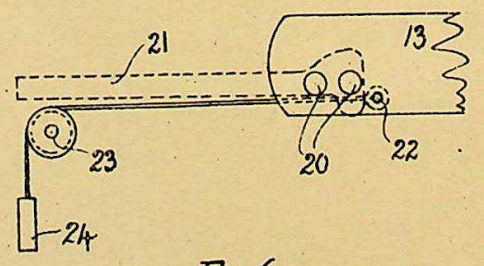

Fig. 6.

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enter into the slots 18, and whilst bringing the fronts of the two tiers into line, allowance is made for any small difference in vertical height.

Referring to Figures 5 and 6 which shew that part of my invention which provides for automatically carrying back the door into the case, when opened. Near the top edge on each end of the door 13, are two pins or rollers 20. These form the fulcrum on which the door opens and shuts, and are also guides whilst running backwards horizontally in to the case along the grooves 21 which are in the sides 10, 11, (Figures 2 and 3). The front termination of the grooves 21 is of the shape shewn, so that when the door is shut as illustrated in Figure 5, the lower pin 20 forms the fulcrum on which the door turns, but in lifting the door up, the upper pin 20 bears against the bottom edge of the slot 21, forming the new fulcrum for the door, when lower pin 20 is lifted out of the vertical termination of slot 21, and the two pins 20 then being in horizontal alignment as shewn in Figure 6, the door 13 can slide back horizontally into the case. Just below the lower pin 20 is fixed one end of a cord 22 which runs over a pulley or pin 23 at the back of the case, and has a weight 24 attached at the other end. For purposes of explanation, a cord has been shewn at each end of the door, with their two ends attached to the opposite ends of a bar weight (Figures 2 and 3), but it is obvious that one cord only with one weight, or two cords with two separate weights may be employed. As the weight 24 is always exerting a pull at the point 22 where the cord is fixed to the door, it may now be seen that it is necessary that this point 22 should not be above the lower pin 20, as the door 13 would then be prevented from closing properly to the vertical position. The door 13 is grooved sufficiently to allow free play for the cord when the door is turned to the horizontal position as shewn in Figure 6. When in this position, and if released, the weight 24 will drop vertically behind the back of the case, and pull or help to pull the door 13 into the case.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. In built up bookcases and the like furniture with case units which are arranged to take to pieces, the main parts of such units consisting of two sides, a back, a door, and one shelf, the latter being supplied as the top and not the bottom portion of that case unit, thus forming the shelf for the case unit of the next section built on to it, and having dowels or holes arranged as hereinbefore set forth, so that the next upper case unit whether it be the same width or smaller in width, can be built direct on to it.

2. In built up bookcases and the like furniture, means for obtaining alignment of adjacent tiers, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated in Figure 4.

3. In built up bookcases and the like furniture, means for automatically sliding or helping to slide the doors into the case once they have been opened to the horizontal position, by means of a weight or weights attached to a cord or cords or the like, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated.

4. The improved built up bookcases and like furniture consisting of the parts constructed and combined substantially in the manner hereinbefore described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated the 2nd day of June, 1910.

E. E. MOORE.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1910.